

GALIUM LABRADORICUM IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BAYARD LONG.

IN the summer of 1910 it was my fortune to make the acquaintance of *Galium labradoricum* Wiegand in its native bogs along the lower St. Lawrence in the Province of Quebec, Canada. Among the host of interesting plants new to me, this humble little bed-straw, for some reason, was always of particular interest whenever it was found at a new locality. Doubtless its comparatively late recognition and its perfect distinctness from allies which at one time were a fertile source of considerable confusion, made it a pleasing species to know in the field.

When, during the following winter, in examining and identifying some local collections of Mr. Harold W. Pretz of Allentown, Pennsylvania, I came upon several sheets of this same little *Galium*, I naturally at once wrote him for more data and information regarding its occurrence, since to the best of my knowledge the species had not been known south of west-central New York¹ and northwestern Connecticut.²

I learned that Mr. Pretz's plants had come from Monroe County, Pennsylvania, in the vicinity of Saylorsburg. Through his kindness, I was enabled on August 6, 1911, to visit the locality with him. Mr. Pretz's original collection was on June 13, 1909, when the plant was found in good flower, but this second time in 1911 we were not so fortunate: the flowering-season was past and even good fruit was rare.

The locality lies in the terminal-moraine region just north of the main ridge of the Blue Mountains, between Wind Gap and Saylorsburg. There is a line of bogs here near the head of Aquashicola³ Creek, supporting species like *Salix candida* and *Lobelia Kalmii*, plants which ordinarily find the southern limit of their range within

¹ Wiegand, RHODORA, vi. 21 (1904); Haberer, RHODORA, vii. 109 (1905).

² Bissell, RHODORA, v. 33 (1903).

³ The United States Official Postal Guide has been followed in the spelling of this name, since there would seem to be no logical reason why the name of the creek should be spelled differently from that of the village, and since considerable discrepancy was found to occur upon the various maps consulted. The spelling used in the Second Geological Survey of Pennsylvania (G^o, p. 29) and in J. L. Smith's Topographical, Township and Railroad Map of Pennsylvania is Aquanchicola.

or near the glaciated region of Pennsylvania. Here, associated often with *Galium tinctorium* (but perfectly distinct and showing little if any striking resemblance) and more rarely with *G. Claytoni*, was found in great abundance the object of our search. It was seen in two bogs, in the larger of which it at times formed a considerable portion of the low vegetation.

Prof. Karl M. Wiegand very kindly examined material sent to the Gray Herbarium, and verified the identification. A full suite of specimens (showing diversity of habit assumed, depending upon the character of the associated vegetation) will be deposited in the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Material of the original collection is also in the herbarium of Mr. Pretz at Allentown.

Doubtless the plant will be found in similar bogs in the higher Alleghenies or in other localities on the Pocono Plateau, when these areas have been more systematically explored. There are bogs in Northampton County, south of the Blue Mountains (but within the terminal-moraine region), which are very similar in character to those on Aquashicola Creek and support many of the same species. These bogs have been pretty thoroughly explored but it would not be surprising if the *Galium* should be discovered there. Another very possible locality is the area of glaciated bogs in northern New Jersey.

All of these areas, originally suggested to my mind by the occurrence there of similar bogs and associated species, strikingly agree in general with the remark of Prof. Wiegand that *Galium labradoricum* in the Pocono of Pennsylvania would show a distribution like that of *Amelanchier Bartramiana*, which reaches its southern limit in the mountain regions of eastern Pennsylvania — in the Alleghenies, the Poconos, and the Blue Mountains. The general distribution of either of the two above species might be briefly written: Eastern Pennsylvania and the region around the western portion of Lake Superior northward to Labrador.

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.